IN THIS NUMBER

SPRING FLOWER SHOW AWARDS
OBSERVATIONS OF THE SHOW
WINDMILL PALMS

APRIL, 1931 TEN CENTS

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF DAHLIAS including POMPONS NOW READY. Call at 913 Seventh St. or 840 Market St., for our Dahlia List.

Redwood Dahlia Stakes in four, five and six foot lengths.

GLADIOLI BULBS, No. 1 size, MRS. LEON DOUGLASS, DR. BENNETT, LOS ANGELES, GIANT NYMPH, BYRON L. SMITH, W. H. PHIPPS, AMERICAN BEAUTY, etc., at the unheard of price of 50c per dozen.

913 Seventh St.
Between Broadway and E Streets

HARRIS
SEED COMPANY

840 Market St.
Between Eighth and Ninth Streets

Rosecroft - Begonia - Gardens

SILVERGATE AVENUE, POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA

-- NOW --

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
SINGLES, DOUBLES, LLOYDII, NARCISSIFLORA ETC.

LARGER ASSORTMENT AND LOWER PRICES.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON ANNIE C. ROBINSON

— Proprietors —

The magazine—"California Garden," a practical local guide published monthly for 20 years. Subscription $1.00 per year.

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues $1.50 per year. Magazine and Membership combined $2.00 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 22 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1931 No. 10

AWARDS MADE IN 24th ANNUAL SAN DIEGO SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Following is the list of awards for the 24th annual spring flower show, sponsored by the San Diego Floral Association, which closed in Balboa Park last Sunday after a two-day showing:

Section A—Amateurs

Class 1—Best collection of roses, not less than 12 varieties: first prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, W. S. Merrill.

Class 2—Best 6 varieties: first prize, E. R. Bliss, jr.; second prize, Mrs. Josephine Vacher.

Class 3—Best rose collection: first prize, Mrs. G. T. Scripps; second prize, Mrs. Frank Lane.

Class 4—Best three white roses, one variety: first prize, Mrs. Ida Hewes; second prize, George Beech.

Class 5—Best three red roses, one variety: first prize, Lillian Russell; second prize, L. H. Baldwin.

Class 6—Best three yellow roses, one variety: first prize, L. H. Baldwin; second prize, Mrs. Chas. Winkler.

Class 7—Best three yellow shaded roses, one variety: first prize, Mrs. Chas. Winkler; second prize, Mrs. P. D. Rice.

Class 8—Best three pink roses, one variety: first prize, W. J. Thompson; second prize, George Beech.

Class 9—Best three pink shaded roses, one variety: first prize, Mrs. Sidney Hill; second prize, Mrs. L. R. Cornman.

Class 10—Best three flame-colored roses, one variety: first prize, George Beech; second prize, L. H. Baldwin.

Class 11—Best one white rose: first prize, George Beech; second prize, Mrs. Ida Hewes.

Class 12—Best one pink rose: first prize, L. H. Baldwin; second prize, Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.

Class 13—Best one yellow rose: first prize, Mrs. L. R. Cornman; second prize, Mrs. Marshall O. Terry.

Class 14—Best one red rose: first prize, Mrs. F. T. Scripps; second prize, Mrs. Frank St. Sure. Award of merit, Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

Class 16—Best one pink shaded rose: first prize, L. H. Baldwin; second prize, Lillian Russell.

Class 17—Best one yellow shaded rose: first prize, E. R. Bliss, jr.; second prize, Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

Class 18—Best one flame-colored rose: first prize, L. H. Baldwin; second prize, Mrs. John Nuttall.

Class 19—Best single rose: first prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; second prize, Mrs. Frank St. Sure.

Class 21—Best display climbing roses: first prize, Mrs. W. H. Wilson; second prize, Mrs. Fannie Brandt.

Class 22—Best rose introduced in 1930: first prize, George Beech; second prize, E. R. Bliss, jr.

Class 23—Best six red roses, one variety: first prize, George Beech; second prize, W. K. Morrison.

Class 24—Best six white roses, one variety: first prize, Mrs. Ida Hewes; second prize, George Beech.

Class 25—Best six yellow roses, one variety: first prize, George Beech; second prize, Josephine Vacher.

Class 26—Best six yellow shaded roses, one variety: first prize, Mrs. F. A. Dunbar.

Class 27—Best six pink roses, one variety: first prize, F. A. Dunbar.

Class 28—Best six pink shaded roses, one variety: first prize, Mrs. P. D. Rice.

Class 29—Best six flame colored roses, one variety: Award of merit, Josephine Vacher.

Class 29-A—Briar Rose: Award of merit, Pearl Humphrey.

Class 30—Best arranged vase of roses: first prize, W. S. Merrill; second prize, Mrs. W. H. Wilson; award of merit, F. L. Hieatt; special award, F. L. Hieatt.

Class 31—Best arranged basket of roses: first prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, W. I. Baldwin; award of merit, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner.

Best rose in show—E. R. Bliss, jr., "Mary Wettern."

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Section B—Iris

Class 32—Collection of 20 or more German Iris: special award, Mrs. Erskine Campbell; S. H. Berry, Redlands, Calif.; Southern California Iris Gardens, Pasadena.

Class 35—Collection of three or more German Iris: award of merit, Mrs. Paul Tuttle.

Class 37—Specimen stalk, blue lavender: first prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; second prize, Mrs. John Nuttall.

Class 38—Specimen stalk, white lavender: award of merit, Miss K. Parmentier.

Class 39—Specimen stalk: Blicatas: first prize, Mrs. Archie Comstock; second prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers.

Class 40—Specimen stalk, pink: first prize, Mrs. John Nuttall; second prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

Class 42—Specimen stalk, red purple: first prize, Mrs. Paul Tuttle; second prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

Class 43—Specimen stalk, blue purple: award of merit, Mrs. Paul Tuttle.

Class 44—Specimen stalk, blends: award of merit, Mrs. Paul Tuttle.

Class 45—Specimen stalk, yellow and brown: first prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers.

Class 47—Collection of iris, not bearded: award of merit, Miss Mary Matthews.

Class 48—Collection of bulbous iris: first prize, B. D. Miller; second prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

Class 49—Vase beardless iris: first prize, B. D. Miller; second prize, Mary Weber.

Class 50—Vase German iris, other flowers: award of merit, Mrs. Paul Tuttle.

Class 51—Vase German iris: first prize, Mrs. Neff Bakkers; second prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

Class 52—Iris sweepstakes: Mrs. Neff Bakkers.

Section C—Sweet Peas

Class 53—Best 10 sweet peas: first prize, Naval Training Station; second prize, John D. Hofman; award of merit, John A. Griffiths.

Class 54—Best vase sweet peas, white: first prize, L. H. Baldwin; second prize, Mrs. W. F. Downs; award of merit, Mrs. L. Starke.

Class 55—Best vase cream and yellow sweet peas: first prize, Mrs. G. Koch; second prize, John D. Hofman; award of merit, Mrs. L. Starke.

Class 56—Best vase sweet peas, red and red shades: first prize, Mrs. Belle Morgan; second prize, Mrs. Doris Legerness; award of merit, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner.

Class 57—Best vase sweet peas, pink and pink shades: first prize, Mrs. John D. Hofman; second prize, L. H. Baldwin; award of merit, Mrs. L. Starke.

Class 58—Best vase sweet peas, lavender and blue shades: first prize, Mrs. John A. Griffiths; second prize, Mrs. John D. Hofman.

Class 59—Best vase sweet peas, purple and maroon shades: first prize, John D. Hofman; second prize, Mrs. Chas. H. Martin; award of merit, Mrs. W. F. Downs.

Class 60—Best vase sweet peas, salmon and orange shades: first prize, Mrs. N. W. Gibbs; second prize, Mrs. Belle Morgan.

Class 61—Best vase sweet peas, bicolored: first prize, James Willey; second prize, Mrs. L. R. Appleman; award of merit, Mrs. Chas. H. Martin.

Class 62—Best arranged bowl sweet peas: first prize, Mrs. D. Roult; second prize, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner; award of merit, Mrs. John Nuttall.

Class 63—Best arranged basket sweet peas: first prize, Mrs. J. H. Martin; second prize, H. R. Krames.

Sweet pea sweepstakes: Mrs. John Hofman.

Section D

Class 64—Best arranged basket flowers, not roses, wild flowers nor sweet peas: first prize, Mrs. Hans Peters; second prize, Mrs. J. H. Martin; award of merit, Mrs. John Nuttall; special prize, Mrs. Mary Greer.

Class 66—Best arranged flowers in vase: first prize, F. L. Hieatt; second prize, Mrs. D. F. Harness; award of merit, Theresa Rehbach; special, Mrs. George W. Marston.

Class 69—Best cut specimen flowering vine: first and second prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; award of merit, Mrs. Chas. Winkler.

Class 70—Best collection bulb flowers: award of merit, Mrs. Eva K. Gray.

Class 72—Best display of pansies: first prize, Mrs. Hans Peters.

Class 73—Best display violas: first prize, Mrs. Frank Carlson; second prize, Mrs. D. Roult; award of merit, Mrs. Hans Peters.

Class 74—Best display of cinerarias: first prize, Mrs. Hans Peters; second prize, Mrs. D. Roult.

Class 75—Best display of potted plants: award of merit, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Class 77—Best display of stocks: first prize, Mrs. E. H. Eccles; second prize, Mrs. Hans Peters.

Class 78—Best display of snapdragons: first prize, Naval Training Station; second prize, Mrs. Hans Peters; award of merit, Mrs. Frank Carlson.

Class 79—Best display of calendulas: first prize, Mrs. Hans Peters; second prize, Naval Training Station; award of merit, Mrs. John Nuttall.

Class 80—Best display of larkspur: first prize, Naval Training Station; second prize, Mrs. John Nuttall; award of merit, John D. Hofman.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Class 81—Best display of fuchsias: first prize, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; special award, Mrs. W. S. Thomas.

Class 82—Best display of flowers not otherwise classified: first prize, Mrs. Hans Peters; second prize, Mrs. P. D. Rice; award of merit, Naval Training Station.

Sweepstakes, 71 to 82, inclusive: Mrs. Hans Peters.

Class 84—Best displayed succulents: first prize, Knickerbocker Nursery; award of merit, W. H. Hutchings.

Class 85—Best rock garden: first prize, Fred H. Wylie.

Section D—Amateurs

Class 87—Best specimen fibrous begonia: award of merit: Mrs. F. A. Brubaker.

Class 89—Best dining table decoration: first prize, Mrs. Mary A. Greer; second prize, Mrs. John Clark; award of merit, Miss Alice Greer; special award, Mrs. Edwin Meise.

Class 90—Best Japanese arrangement of flowers: first prize, Mrs. Mary A. Greer; second prize, Mrs. L. R. Cornman; award of merit, Mrs. L. R. Cornman; special award, Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Class 91—Best display civic, state, national institution: first prize, Naval Training Station; second prize, Marine Base.

Class 95—Best display grown by children, 12 or under: award of merit, Robert White.

Professional

Class 96—Best display cut roses: first prize, Badger Tanner Nurseries; second prize, Mrs. E. Benard.

Class 97—Best collection of rose bushes in bloom: first prize, Mrs. E. Benard; second prize, F. W. James & Son.

Class 98—Best general display of cut flowers, other than roses: first prize, E. P. Zimmerman.

Class 99—Best displayed collection of shrubs and plants: first prize, Rose Court Floral Co.; second prize, Mission Hills Nursery; award of merit, Anderson Nursery.

Class 100—Best display of bulb flowers: award of merit, Ocean View Gardens.

Class 101—Best exhibit of gladiolus: first prize, Ocean View Gardens.

Class 103—Best collection potted fuchsias showing bloom: award of merit, K. O. Sessions.

Class 103A—Best collection of begonias, ferns and other lathhouse plants: first prize, A. Pisani.

Class 108—Best arranged basket of cut flowers: first prize, Marguerite Flower Shop; second prize, Mission Florists; award of merit, Marguerite Flower Shop.

Class 109—Conservatory native plants: special award, Mrs. Rooksby.

Special Awards

Persian iris—Wight Gardens, La Mesa.

General display of roses—Park Board.

Water lilies and ferns—Park Board.

Wild flowers—Natural History Museum.

California wild flower seeds—Lester Roundtree & Co., Carmel, Calif.

Trophies

Best collection of roses, not less than 12 varieties: F. L. Hieatt.

Best six varieties of roses: E. R. Bliss, jr.

Best collection of roses, not more than one bloom of a kind: Mrs. F. T. Scripps.

Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of roses: W. S. Merrill.

Best arranged basket of roses: F. L. Hieatt.

Best rose in show: E. R. Bliss, jr., "Mary Wettern."

Iris sweepstakes: Mrs. Neff Bakkers.

Best collection sweet peas: Naval Training Station.

Sweet pea sweepstakes: Mrs. John Hofman.

Best arranged basket of flowers, other than roses, wild flowers or sweet peas: Mrs. Hans Peters.

Best arrangement of flowers in vase, bowl or dish: F. L. Hieatt.

Sweepstakes, classes 71 to 82, inclusive: Mrs. Hans Peters.

Best displayed collection of succulents and cacti: Knickerbocker Nursery.

Best rock garden, suitably planted: Fred H. Wylie.

Best dining table decoration: Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Best Japanese arrangement of flowers: Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Best display from civic, state or national institution: Naval Training Station.

Best display of cut roses (professional): Badger Tanner Nurseries, Rancho Santa Fe.

Best general display of cut flowers: E. P. Zimmerman.

Best collection of shrubs: Rose Court Floral Company.

Best collection of begonias: A. Pisani.

Best arranged basket of cut flowers: Marguerite Flower Shop.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. A. J. G. Malmberg, San Diego.
Mr. L. W. Nutall, San Diego.
Miss H. Jane Rice, San Diego.
Miss Frances Smith, San Diego.
Mrs. R. A. Gates, Ojai, Calif.
Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
Queens Borough Public Library, New York City.
National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, New York City.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

BEGONIA DIADEMA CLEMENTINE
By Eva Kenworthy Gray

A very ornamental plant with deeply cut palmate leaves spotted with silver. With us the plant rarely grows more than two feet tall while the B. Diadema erecta will attain the height of four feet under good conditions. B. Diadema Clemintine had larger leaves than the Erecta and is of more bushy growth, otherwise the plants are much alike. These are natives of Borneo and in their native habitat may grow to greater height. Flowers are white, tinted pink and are much the same texture as the Rex varieties, though smaller.

TO GARDEN CLUBS AND GARDEN MINDED PEOPLE

As the result of the present employment situation, a great opportunity has come to every garden club and to all garden-minded men and women in every community.

The work of garden clubs and of the garden departments of other clubs has never been selfish—it has always meant better homes, improved civic conditions, and more beautiful surroundings. This work has been practical and of national importance since it has stressed the conservation of natural beauty and resources.

Now comes this greater opportunity—to conserve men and women by giving them employment. This can be in private gardens, in clean-up campaigns, and civic planting.

There is garden work to be done NOW that will give work to many unemployed men and women. NOW is the time for planting trees along streets and highways and in private yards. NOW is the time to clean up gardens for spring and summer planting. NOW is the time for setting out many perennials and shrubs in private gardens, around public buildings or in parks and village squares, work that even the unskilled laborer can do under proper supervision.

This question of helping can be divided into two parts: the first is the community problem of beautification, outdoor conditions, gardens, etc. The other is in stressing the need for small home gardens everywhere in rural districts when the food budget is small. Get in touch with your county agent; work with him in every way possible to urge farmers to start small vegetable gardens at the farmstead. The Government is glad to help in this by giving bulletins, and their agricultural workers will be glad to work with individuals or clubs in furthering these projects. Plan a campaign of community buying in your neighborhood so that seeds may be bought in wholesale lots done up in small packages, to be given to those who need them or sold at wholesale prices.

One of the tragic results of the drought and unemployment has been the food distress in many localities. Even a small vegetable garden can be made to supply food in sufficient quantity for the average family.

If you live in a region which has been afflicted, offer to supervise such gardens, solicit funds for seeds. Start a campaign for gardens as an emergency measure. Get in touch with your State agricultural college. Through their home demonstration and boys' and girls' clubs have canning demonstrations.

Almost every part of our country would benefit from better gardens and the unemployed would find employment. Your garden club can help no matter what its size. The club as a club can sponsor it. Still another plan would be to have each member pledge a definite amount weekly to carry on such work. If each one in an organization having even 15 members would pledge $1.00 per week, this would mean steady work for one man. At this rate a club of 30 would thus be providing for the employment of two men, such men to work under the club's direction either in members' gardens or on civic improvements, fitting any and all plans in with the work of any local committees.

If every club in every town in every state employed only one man in this garden work, the number of unemployed would be greatly reduced. No matter where you live, your community holds many possibilities for work for those who so badly need it at this time, and this is a matter in which everyone can help.

Sincerely yours,
Lillian M. Gilbreth,
The Woman's Division,
The President's Emergency Committee
for Employment.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The April and May Garden

By Walter Birch

If the weather is still dry when you read this, water the garden thoroughly by overhead spraying if you must, or better still irrigate by furrow to a good depth, and before cultivating to a fine surface spray your plants thoroughly when the sun is not too strong. It washes the foliage and discourages and helps to get rid of some of the pests. As the days grow warmer evaporation becomes greater and superficial wetting is altogether unsatisfactory.

Look out for the sucking and leaf eating insects, using End-O-Pest for snails, slugs and sow bugs. Black Leaf "40" for aphids and other sucking insects, and arsenate of lead for leaf eating insects. These are all easy to use and very effective, with explicit directions for use on the containers. Volck spray is a splendid spray for scale insects, red spider, mealy bug and other pests, and being of an oily nature lasts a long time on the foliage, and is a capital vehicle for other sprays, so that by adding Arsenate of Lead and Black Leaf "40" you can make a combination spray that will control most of the worst pests, with much less work than by using them separately.

The Dahlia planting season is with us again and it is important to choose a sunny location for your dahlia bed. In shady locations plants are usually tall and spindly and flowers small. Any fairly good soil will grow dahlias, although a rich sandy loam is preferable for dahlias as well as for most other bulbs. For best results, deep spading in of well rotted manure should have been completed some time ago, but if you have neglected to do this, do not use manure near the tubers, except for a mulch on the surface of the ground to help conserve the moisture. However, you can dig a good sized hole, about fifteen inches deep, filling in the bottom with well rotted manure mixed with soil and adding more soil on top of this, in which plant your dahlia tuber about five inches below the surface of the soil, laying it down on its side (not standing it on end, as some people do). Lay out the dahlia bed so as to set bulbs three feet apart each way setting a five foot redwood stake, one foot in the ground at the head of each dahlia bulb, to mark location of bulb and support plant, fastening a plant label to stake with name of dahlia on it. Dahlias need a good supply of moisture to a good depth, more particularly as they approach blooming time, but soils differ so much in texture and drainage that you will have to use your judgment to suit your own particular soil, taking care to promote a uniform healthy growth. As your plants grow large it is well to basin around them, using strawy manure in basin. Grow your dahlias from one strong shoot and for good quality flowers you must pinch back, disbud and fertilize carefully as your plant attains size, spraying occasionally with Evergreen Spray or Black Leaf "40" for aphis or thrips.

It is also the beginning of the season for planting Chrysanthemums, which like Dahlias should have deep spading and fertilizing with well rotted barnyard manure. The planting season extends from middle of April until July, and if you want early and late bloom make two plantings, although certain varieties are naturally early and late. Do not encourage quick growth until well on in the summer, but water and fertilize sparingly. After that water and fertilize abundantly. There are many types to choose, from the large exhibition types down to the tiny buttons and pompons.

Asters and Zinnia plants are now to be had of good size, and the giant varieties of late introduction are the best to plant.

DEATH OF FRANK SESSIONS

As this goes to press comes the sad news of the sudden death of Frank Sessions at his ranch in Lemon Grove where he raised Kentia palms and Naudinas. Frank Sessions was the father of Milton and brother of Kate and like them a horticulturist with a deep love for his work.

A charming bird-like man with round shining eyes like those of some woodland creature he was. The writer will always remember the visit to the sunny ranch he loved and in which he took so much pride, and will hold in grateful memory his kindness to her and helpful suggestions when she first ventured into the unknown realm of the operation of a nursery.

The family is extended the heartfelt sympathy of us all.

Neff K. Bakkers.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
Silas B. Osborn
Associate Editors
John Bakkers
Walter S. Merrill

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President
Mr. Walter Birch, Vice-President
Mr. John Bakkers, Treasurer
Miss Alice Halliday
Mrs. Robt. Morrison
Mr. Robt. R. McLean
Miss K. O. Sessions
A. S. Hill, Secretary
Phone, Main 0605

Member
California Rose Society, American Gladioli Society,
American Iris Society
California Fuchsia Society

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page ----------$15.00 Half Page, ----------$7.50
Quarter Page--------- 3.75 Eighth Page ---------- 2.00
Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each Month

Subscription to Magazine, $1.00 per year; Membership $1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined $2.00 per year.

McKELVEY'S
Elite Printing Co. 851 2nd. St., San Diego

OBSERVATIONS OF SAN DIEGO SPRING FLOWER SHOW

By Lester Rowntree

All flower shows are preceded by a period of mess and bustle, of distressing confusion and more or less of an evidence of temperament. Hot and hurried people scurry hither and yon with boxes, containers and burdens of bloom. Close,—often too close,—upon the heels of disorder come the judges, contemplative, serious-faced and intent. Earnestly they study the exhibits, make notes in little books, separate and come together again in important and heavy conclave.

When these impressive rites had been duly performed at the San Diego Flower Show, a blessed interval of peace and quiet fell over the place. The duration of this lull varies at different flower shows but at all of them it is the ideal time for getting the most out of the exposition. The harried exhibitors have fled to snatch swift sustenance at the nearest corner. The plants and flowers, having received the last pat and being left to themselves, seem to take on new life. They assume the exhibitive look and settling themselves for the ordeal, greet with their bright presence the trickle of visitors that soon becomes a stream.

The display was well presented. Over crowding, that cruel detriment which so often causes the downfall of a show, was avoided. Containers were subordinate to the material contained. Names were in evidence. As in many of the spring shows, roses were more largely presented than any other flower. Three long tables of the cut blooms held queenly prominence and flowering rose plants were tastefully banked against the wall. The ever popular salmon, orange and yellow shades were present in great numbers. Personal preferences are out of place, but the glowing bowls of I. Zinzari, Golden Emblem, Lady Forteviot, Duchess of Athol and other roses in exquisite copper shades, called forth chortles of delight from this ignorant outsider.

Next in importance was the iris. Many different hybridizations, varieties and species rose with dignity from individual vases. Among them were some new forms, radiant and botanically interesting enough to create a distinct rise of temperature in the ardent observer. The gay ranks of gladioli, sweet peas and watsonias revived ones affection for these faithful standbys and made one sigh for unspecialized days and leisure in which, once again, to grow and perfect them. Desert gardens, water gardens, mixed and individual bouquets were presented pleasurably and with control, while the table decorations made food seem hardly necessary.

The wild flower exhibit of the San Diego Natural History Museum exemplified perfectly one of the chief functions of a flower show —its educational value. From the Borego Valley region had been brought bunches of pentstemon, lupin, parosela diplacus, ocotillo, wild lilac and many other interesting native flowers. The awakening interest in our vanishing flora was manifested by the lingerers at this exhibit, the questions asked and the purring content of the bystanders.

With only a few exceptions, each class of flower lover found something over which to gloat. Those who came for the pure joy of being among flowers went away satisfied. Those who delight in well grown specimens were not disappointed. Amateurs, with note book and pencil, arriving in search of information, left with names upon their sheets.

But this flower show had little to offer that small class of gardeners which moves through an exhibit in search of fresh and promising new plant material. Venidium was there to be sure, with open orange circles,

now becoming familiar. And there was the grateful annual return of Passiflora princeps, that glorious, though still rare passion vine. Buddleia althernanthera was an interesting relief. There was the welcome sight (soon to become less of a rarity) of a NAMED collection of fuchsias. A pleasant surprise, too, was the reappearance of the old (very old) fashioned Johnny Jump-Up, a quaint bicolored species viola beloved of our great grandmothers.

*If the lack of floral adventurers was felt, the absence of one who is foremost in exhibiting and in furthering the cause of the little-known plant, beat still more forcibly upon the consciousness. Her presence and her displays (prevented this year by illness), are always one of the high spots of the San Diego Flower Show. And if this gap was felt by a stranger, how acute the pangs of local gardeners!

---

*Referring to Miss K. O. Sessions, who at this writing is convalescing at her Pacific Beach home after a severe siege of illness in the La Jolla Scripps Memorial Hospital.

—Editor.

The Floral Association and the General Chairman wishes to thank the exhibitors and class chairmen and all others wso so ably assisted towards the success of the Twenty-fourth Annual Spring Flower Show. Also to the judges and the committee on arrangements are extended our hearty thanks. The judges who presided were:

Mr. J. J. Reeves,
Mr. James McGillvery,
Mr. Aloysious Frey.
The Committee on Arrangements:
Mrs. Clinton Abbott,
Mrs. Reginald Poland,
Mr. Alfred Mitchell.

REPORT OF MARCH MEETING

The Association held its regular monthly meeting in the Floral Building in Balboa Park, Tuesday, March 17th, at the usual hour of 7:30. Mrs. Greer, chairman, in opening the meeting spoke of the annual flower show to be held April 11th and 12th, stating that premium lists could be had of Harris Seed Co., and Dunning-Millar, Inc. She also called attention to the flower shows at Coronado and Chula Vista, to be held April 18th and 19th. Attention was called to the forthcoming Garden Contest—tours of inspection by the committee will probably be made during April and October.

Mr. Walter Merrill announced that the San Diego Rose Society would hold its spring show (exclusively for roses) April 4th and 5th, at which it was expected that Mr. McFarland, president of the American Rose Society would be guest of the local society.

Mr. Walter Birch, recently returned from a stay at his old home in Ireland, gave a most pleasing account of his trip. Although it was thoroughly enjoyable, and of great interest to one so long absent from his native haunts, both he and Mrs. Birch rejoiced to be back in the sunshine and climate of San Diego.

An announcement of more than usual interest was that Mrs. Amy Strong had invited the association members to visit her home near Ramona on Tuesday, the 24th, for an all day picnic. Mrs. Strong's gracious hospitality and her attractive home always call out a good attendance.

The preliminaries of the meeting having been disposed of as aforesaid, the chairman announced the main event of the evening and introduced Mr. Harold Taylor, of Coronado. Mr. Taylor showed his wonderful collection of colored slides, and in a short talk told of the development of the colored film and how it is made. His pictures, especially those in contrast of black and white followed by the same scene in color, told a story of the camera and its marvelous development. His collection is so diversified as to hold intense interest throughout; and the goodly number present showed the popularity of the artist and appreciation of what he has accomplished in the field of photography.

In the absence of Miss Sessions, on account of illness, Mrs. Bakkers explained a number of specimens of flower and plants and the meeting came to a close.

Refreshments were then served by the House Committee and, as usual, greatly enjoyed.

A. S. Hill.

APRIL MEETING

The next meeting of the Association will be held in the Floral Building in Balboa Park, Tuesday, April 21st, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. An interesting program is promised.

INTERESTING NEW ZEALAND PLANTS AND TREES

By Elizabeth H. Fairley

The position of New Zealand in the South Pacific has given her a singular plant life full of interest and quite distinct from that found elsewhere. This also applies to the Auckland, Campbell and Chatham groups that lie off the mainland. Many of their trees, shrubs and plants could be grown in our California gardens. Some of them are here now, such as the Pittosporums, Veronicas and Escal-

(Continued on Page 13)

My dear Osborn:

With this letter is a word picture of the most spectacular berried shrub I have yet seen. I had a branch on exhibition at the Encinitas Flower Show. It may have escaped your notice. I gave the management notice that my friend Kate Sessions should have it when the show was over. I wonder if she got it. I shall write her and find out. San Diego will never be able to repay that Woman the debt they owe her for the unselfish devotion to its esthetic development, in the way of its adornment with trees, vines, and flowering shrubs. I think it would be a mighty fine thing to give a banquet in her honor at an early date. What do you think?

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Peter D. Barnhart.

Readers of the California Garden will miss the regular contributions from the pen of that inspiring horticulturist Miss K. O. Sessions, in the April number. Miss Sessions was taken seriously ill at the close of the Encinitas Flower Show and has been confined to her bed at the La Jolla Scripps Memorial Hospital until her recent removal to her Pacific Beach home for a period of convalescence, which we all sincerely trust may not be too prolonged. The suggestion of Mr. Barnhart is herein printed that the readers of the California Garden and members of the San Diego Floral Association in particular may be prepared to act on Mr. Barnhart's suggestion at an early date when Miss Sessions' health permits. Miss Sessions' absence from participation in local horticultural activities has been as keenly and as surely felt as though she were touring Europe. Shall we extend to her a welcome befitting the affection and esteem in which she is held by Southern California horticulturists. In the words of Mr. Barnhart, "What do you think?"

Editor.

ILEX LATIFOLIA

A magnificent, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, eight to ten feet high and about half as broad. "Magnifica" should have been given it for a specific name. The finest, the most beautiful, the most spectacular berried plant that has yet come under my observation. Ovate, oblong-acumintate leaves, five inches long, two inches broad, dark green, glossy above, light green, smooth beneath; petioles short. Unlike most species of evergreen Hollies the foliage has serrate edges, but without spines. A dioecious subject, the staminate flowers are borne on one tree, the pistillate on another tree. The inflorescence producing the berries is five inches long, with two, sometimes three branches. The fruit is bright red, one-third inch in diameter, oval, each one contains two to four seeds as hard as horn. So abundant, so closely set are the seeds on the stem that by actual count, there are 140 of them. On two branches 60 more seeds were counted. The spread of the leaves, eleven inches. From among the fruit grew foliage. This mingling of fruit and foliage is artistic, as are all the products of the hand of the Master Artist. Readers of this word picture of the shrubs—two of them—will have to draw on their imaginations for its gorgeous beauty. Hundreds of these berried branches on each of the two specimens Being a dioecious shrub, to grow fruiting specimens they must be propagated, either by budding, grafting, or soft wood cuttings under a tight frame, with bottom heat.—Peter D. Barnhart.

NIGHT BLOOMING LILIES

By Mrs. W. S. Thomas

One of the most beautiful sights is moonlight on the water with the gorgeous water lilies smiling up into your face; they are so large, so fragrant and their colors are quite different than their daytime relatives. They will grow immense leaves if given room or will accommodate themselves to smaller quarters, with more medium leaves accordingly. The blooms are one foot across if given proper treatment, opening usually about 4 o'clock and closing at 10 or 11 next morning. If your pool is deep and the water cool they show their appreciation by giving you longer hours than in shallow water. In the big pond in Balboa Park there is a large clump of the George Huster which remains open all day, the leaves a handsome bronze red and the flowers a brilliant red. There are four varieties of pure white, of various shapes and sizes, Lotus Dentata, Juno, Minerva and Tanganyika. Dean is a modest pink; Rubra is deeper, a real carmine, while O'Marana is rosy pink with a white stripe on each petal. Frank Trelease is a real red with bronze leaves. The night bloomers are all tropical and seldom will live over even our mild winters except in deep water. But they are inexpensive even if one fails to keep them over, although it is easily done by storing in moist sand in a moderately warm closet in your house, at about 50 degrees. They multiply the same as all tropical lilies and really double the value of your water pool since you then always have open flowers, days, nights, and Sundays, and they are more desirable as cut flowers on account of their keeping awake in the evening for your dinner table decoration. If you are interested in raising lilies from seed one finds them again most accommodating as they seed more readily than their day cousins.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE LATHED GARDEN

By Alfred D. Robinson

It is another year and I feel for inviting you to sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the death of plants. How some have been dried up, some drowned, all murdered. But there I forgot that Shakespeare's Richard II has long since been given to the Salvation Army with the worn out shoes and the shrunken underwear and my readers might suspect a private cache. I want to discuss soils and water, not from the viewpoint of a chemist or a realtor but just as a plant grower and lover who finds himself asking over and over again, WHY? and finding no balm in Gilead. I have yet to meet a single grower of my kind of plants that has not a hard luck story for this year. Stories of course vary in intensity from a soft sigh to a vigorous cuss but they cover a wide territory and there is no promised land that escapes entirely.

A more or less casual analysis of these reports inevitably leads one to the conclusion that there is a general condition of variable intensity. Without going into particulars about crops outside the province of this scribe's subject it may be said that there are numbers of instances where field crops of flowers, fruit or vegetables eminently successful for a few seasons have then turned to complete washouts. One might just hint at anemones and strawberries, Where are the fields of yesterday? Explanations are grouped around insects and fungus mostly, but these are not peculiar to our backyards and we know that in the Orient there is ground cropped regularly and intensively for twenty-five hundred years still yielding good returns, and in European countries land is improving with use.

The fact that we are in a drought period with the call upon our water resources for irrigation at the greatest ever might be a clue to why so many surface feeding shallow rooting plants have been peculiarly unhappy. I have had to listen to so many stories of seedlings in flats throwing up the sponge. My own experience with primulas, pansies, cinerarias and the like, has convinced me that a soil water combination was the source of the mischief. I have said that before, quite recently, and now I want to tackle the matter from another angle. If we postulate that irrigation in warm sunny weather tends to upset the natural balance of salts in the soil, cannot we experiment much further with the application of irrigation or watering. Perhaps a formula for experimentation will better my attempt at lucidity. Why not take a crop, divide it into three parts and thus vary the irrigation. Apply water in the day time, apply it at night only, and for the third apply only by sub-irrigation through perforated pipes. One sees a lot of sprinkling in orchards nowadays or did the last time I passed any number of orchards, it may be on the decline. This must cause the maximum of evaporation with the minimum of penetration and I have yet to see a sprinkling system that worked in a lathhouse, they always leave dry spots where big leaves or heavy foliage sheds the moisture.

Viewed from a garden standpoint or that of a lathhouse we are yet in swaddling clothes (notice the Christmas influence) and yet we are faced everywhere with the "used-to-bes." Apparently our gardens wear out instead of improving as is the usual habit of gardens. If we are to vie with the gardens of the world our gardens must also improve with age and that means we must solve this problem of bridging the natural growing gap of our dry season. We all realize that water is the key to the problem but we are some long way yet from fitting it. I should be deeply peeved if any one thought I was thinking of this problem locally for actually it is much more acute some distance from home, the last mourner to unburden a pestered soul came from more than five hundred miles away. Nor is the problem the same over any great territory, it varies tremendously in a small area. California is filling up, it will not always be possible to move to new ground and to do so is often a confession of poor gardening technic.

I am rather ashamed of this dirge but like most common folks, my burden is lightened by shifting it on some one else, and this too when our paper is publishing a daily article on smiles illustrated with living examples. I turn then to my latest discovery. I am visiting every morning some seedpans now greened over with little bedding Begonias and as per usual just as they are making their first real leaf, pesky worms jazz all through them heaving up crooked lanes. I soaked the pans

in Quasul of a strength to make me gag and scored two successes but in one pan the worm peaked out and seeing me with pincers poised retreated and stayed in retreat. The next morning showed he had spent the night waltzing around once more, then I varied his booze and gave him Evergreen very green and in two minutes he crawled out and was nabbed. This was some days since and the plants are looking extra happy. When the worms began to crawl I hunted through all the garden books I have and could find only one vermifuger and that was the old old story of the lime water. Begonias don't like lime and many trials with this lime recipe almost convince me that worms do. I don't want to be told about baking or scalding the soil before planting for I have done these things and got myself well hated by the cook and the rest of the indoor household, why does soil smell so infernally when baked or is it the worms in the soil-turning maybe?

Did I say anything in numbers past about some double carmine Malacoides primroses I was raising from seed imported from England, if so I am sorry, for of the many that have bloomed there is nothing remotely approaching carmine, there are a few mauve doubles and some single whites but this is another chapter in the fiction of seed catalogues. My only comfort is that I sold my seller some of my seed and if they all come true to name I shall be downright disappointed. However, the Malacoides are the finest I have ever had and they like Floranid also.

This is being written on the thirtieth of December, a very, very cool one though unbelievably fine and in the lathhouse without any other protection there are over a hundred varieties of Begonias in bloom.

A PLEASANT DAY
By C. I. Jerabek

On Tuesday, March 24th, members and friends of the Floral Society accepted an invitation to visit "Mt. Woodson Farm" near Ramona.

We left San Diego about 10:30 a. m. As we were riding along the Murray Dam road we saw a number of different kinds of wild flowers but it was not until we started climbing the Mussey Grade that the real beauty of the country unfolded itself. There were lilacs on the right and lilacs on the left, each shrub trying to outdo the other in beauty. They were in all shades of violets and blues, intermixed with the scrub oaks (Quercus dumosa) and here and there a Spanish bayonet (Hesperorfucca whipplei) in its mantle of white. Along the creek were oaks (Quercus agrifolia), willows (Salix nigra), sycamores (Platanus racemosa) and poplars (Populus fremonti), all coming out in their new uniforms even to the tassels, as if for dress parade.

A short distance after passing the end of the grade we turned off onto a dirt road; going along for about two miles we came in sight of that magnificent residence for which "Mt. Woodson Farm" is famed. Entering the gateway we noticed on one side a large weeping elm (Ulmus parvifolia) and a Leptospermum larvigatum in full bloom; across the driveway was a large bush of Spirea vanhouttei (Bridal Wreath) with its graceful branches of delicate white flowers.

After parking the car we stood admiring the beauty of the landscape before us; in the distant background the foothills, where the outcropping immense boulders loomed above the surrounding vegetation, and then the house with its massive stone walls, the upper part tinted in soft colors of gold and blues. At the northeast corner is a Dutch windmill. From a stone veranda in the front center of the house is a pathway also of stones, as if nature had put them there, leading to a little wooden bridge across one of the pools, and then a few steps down to the driveway where we were standing. Around the edges of the pools hanging down to the water were a number of Vinca minor var. atropurpurea compacta covered with their shining foliage and attractive blossoms; near the bridge a Berberis darwine was a mass of yellow bloom, and to the right in the opening of the shrubbery was a beautiful bed of the purple and the white Bearded Iris; scattered here and there were Californiica poppies (Eschscholtzia californica) in their golden bonnets, some growing in the crevices of the steps.

To the right of the entrance a Genista monosperma with its drooping branches of white flowers looking like a beautiful bridal veil. A little further to the left were several Mahonia aguifolium (Oregon Grape) with their yellow flowers and shiny compound leaves making a very showy appearance.

On the windmill tower was a Pyrostegia venusta with a few scattered bunches of its orange blossoms while lower was a Boston ivy (Ampelopsis japonica) coming out in new foliage. Along the base were brilliant berried Naudina domestica and hidden away between them was a Camellia japonica with exquisite flowers of a delicate shade of pink.

Near the garage door were two low growing shrubs of Chorizema ilicifolia covered with their brilliant orange red flowers and to the rear of this building a large Fremontia mexicana (one of the handsomest of California's native shrubs) with leathery deep green foliage and showy orange yellow flowers which are a bronze color on the reverse side; nearby another interesting native Cercis occi-

dentalis (Western red-bud) every twig covered with small rosy pink pea-shaped flowers.

On the south side of the house there is another veranda. Here were several handsome vases of Aloe ciliaris (Climbing Aloe) and Euphorbia splendens (Crown of Thorns). Against the wall below were limes and orange trees and out in the open here and there other varieties of fruit trees. West of the residence had been left in its natural state with several species of pines added.

Having finished looking around the garden we entered the house, which is a unique home. It is a large place built of natural granite boulders, the walls being four feet thick. In the living room the walls showed the natural stone, now and then one projecting outward, holding a potted plant or some other ornament. Two or three large windows gave a good view of the surrounding country and in one corner an immense fireplace with an overhanging balcony leading to the sun porch. On half of this room the floor is made of narrow strips of hewn oak while the other part around the hearth and the stairway leading to the front door and balcony is of stone. The ceiling showed the rough rafters with the uneven plaster between. All the other rooms were plastered and stenciled with Indian designs. The whole house is beautifully furnished with many antique pieces of furniture.

After looking over the house and talking with our friends, we sat on the veranda listening to the owner tell of her experiences in the planning and overseeing of this marvelous place, having personally done all the designing and the wood carving.

Someone mentioned lunch (of course I wasn't hungry but I went with the rest). We drove to a grove of live oaks (Quercus agrifolia) where there were tables and benches, even white tablecloths were provided. When the lunch baskets were opened the hostess had her attendants serve us with piping hot tea or coffee with sugar and rich cream. I was asked to count and see how many were present. I counted up to eighty-five when someone said, "Pass the pickles," and as the people were moving about I lost count, but Mrs. Greer later informed us there were a hundred and twenty-five present.

Following the lunch we paid our respects to our hostess and departed. I wanted to take a couple of oak trees and a few boulders thinking over the glorious day we had spent for souvenirs but the ladies objected. And I felt like singing, "The End of a Perfect Day," but as I was only a passenger and did not care about walking home I restrained my musical impulse.

WIND-MILL PALMS

By F. G. Woodcock
Natural History Museum,
San Diego, California

Along the walks of Balboa Park one occasionally sees in the borders a low-growing bush-like palm with scarcely evidence of a trunk, but the main support as it grows has a dark, woolly fibrous covering. Sometimes from the fibre appear long sharp thorns and sometimes they are absent. The foliage is in fan-shaped fronds and in growth these dwarf palms form what is known in horticulture as the "Windmill Palm."

The most familiar is the Chinese species Trachycarpus excelsa with rounded fans that appear at the top of a hairy, robust, leafless trunk-like base. This tree is seen in the parkings or street borders of gardens. The species can be distinguished by the short notch at the tip of the frond segment, the fan division and various fruiting characters, the berries being nearly round, and, when ripe, generally of a deep orange color.

Chamaerops humilis is a low spreading form of the windmill palm from the Mediterranean shores that can easily be distinguished in shrubbery by the fronds, which are of the same color, yellow-green, on both the upper and lower surfaces. It is the only native Chamaerops of Europe.

Rhapidophyllum hystrix is the blue-green windmill dwarf. The upper surface is dark bluish green showing a silvery lining and in masses of shrubbery is very effective. In Florida, where it is a native, it is in the wild state considered a great pest, as its roots are sometimes enormous, with offsets that spread and form miniature forests in uncultivated lands; but in commerce the offsets are valuable as young trees. The staminate and pistillate flowers are on separate plants. Before blooming, the trusses among the fans are white, and before they open they look like large eggs. The berries are sometimes round and often long and date-shaped, half hidden by the leaf sheaths that cover the short stem of the fruiting branch, and in fruiting time they are likely to be buried in the spines.

This species of dwarf palm is called the Blue Plametto or Needle Palm. In California its habits are sometimes different from those of the Florida tree, but usually the stem is from two to three feet high, the leaves four to six feet high and the leaf sheaths are intermingled with long, erect spines. The fan has no backbone. Its flower clusters, with bracts, distinguish it from other windmill palms. If well trimmed it is a handsome border plant in shrubbery, its fault is in being too rangy.

ROBINSON GARDEN CONTAINS FINEST TYPE OF PLANTS

Hanging Baskets Interesting Feature of Lath-Enclosed "Rosecroft" on Point Loma

By Senorita Jardinera

Hanging baskets were foremost in my mind all the way to Alfred R. Robinson's Rosecroft gardens on Point Loma. But they seemed to fall, plump-plump down to the bottom of my thoughts as soon as I entered the rock-walled gardens.

It was really Mr. Robinson's fault. He announced that he would first show me the wisteria. We went through the quiet corriders of the big lathhouse and entered a room where wisteria dipped down in clusters and hung in fluffy clouds from overhead. Underneath was spread the daintiest, fairy carpet of primula malacoides. One can imagine Titania setting up housekeeping (with Mr. Robinson's permission, of course) and saying, "And this will be my room." This wisteria is a native American species. While the racemes are somewhat shorter in length than those of the Japanese variety, they are thicker and heavier. The individual blooms are large and a clear, beautiful lavender in color. This particular vine is huge; it covers yards and yards of lathing and nonchalantly climbs neighboring trees.

Latest Development

Now about hanging baskets—but we had come to a place where borders of vivid oriental colors lay under the stippled sun and shadow.

"This strain is the latest development in cinerarias," explained Mr. Robinson. "It is called 'Stellata Grandiflora' and the seed is from Germany."

The plant has the shape and foliage of the large flowering type. The sprays and the blossoms are like the stellata but the individual flowers are larger. The improvement in effect is notable. Instead of heavy masses of color, the impression is rather of a brilliant filigree. The colors are wonderful, particularly the blue.

Hanging baskets (we have arrived at them) are an interesting part of the lathed garden. They form aerial bouquets and porticos of living green through which new vistas are glimpsed. They bestow a delightful sense of intimacy and a revelation of beauty in every direction. One may gaze upward as well as downward and still be rewarded with a sight of lovely blossoms.

Recommends Ivy Geranium

For sunny places Mr. Robinson highly recommends the Ivy Geranium. There are not only the pink and lavenders, but several delightful new varieties to choose from. They want a rich soil, kept rather dry, for profuseness of bloom. Anthericum variegated is another hardy, grassy-leaved plant that falls over the sides of the baskets in a series of roseate effects. There are also several begonias that stand the sun safely. The nasturtium makes a gay basketful. Have you seen the variegated leafed one? Mr. Robinson had one that looked as if it had happened to be under a can of cream paint when it was spilled. But it was the first time I had ever seen one, and now the more I remember it the nicer it seems. Nasturtium cuttings from the choicest plants root quite readily if merely set in a glass of water in the sun.

For shady places or under lathing there are many lovely subjects. Campanula Isophilla has trailing gray-green foliage and sky blue, bell-shaped blossoms. A very choice new thing is the Star of Bethlehem, a trailing vine starred with snow white blossoms. There is a trailing fuchsia with tiny round leaves and yellow flowers with a purple spot that stand up on the stems like candles. It makes an ideal basket plant.

The Achimene blooms profusely with fairly large trumpet-shaped flowers. They come in several colors and are very attractive. An exceptionally low, delicate fern for the basket is the Asparagus Crispa, from Africa. It is dormant in the summer. The blossoms in winter have the scent of lily-of-the-valley.

Very Successful

The begonia feastii and bunchii are very successful in hanging baskets as are the Lloydii and many tuberous begonias.

Choice plants Mr. Robinson often leaves in the pots, setting them in the baskets and packing moss around them. He does this because the roots quickly run to the outside, work through the moss, and dry out on the outside of the basket. The pot confines the roots and keeps them moist.

Hanging baskets must be dipped once a week in water. The basket is set in a pail or a tub of water up to the brim until the moss is thoroughly saturated.

Mr. Robinson prefers a plain wire basket without any doo-dads or curlicues on it. The funny work is merely annoying and more expensive. The plain basket is very stoutly made with an unbendable rim and a flat, square-meshed bottom.

And when the owner of Rosecroft detailed the make-up of a basket it began to look like a real job. The first requisite is plenty of moss. It must be packed so tightly that an earnestly poked finger will not go through it. Next, the soil used must be at least one-half European peat or leaf mold. A small amount of sharp-screened, crushed gravel is

used. It is preferred to sand as the particles are round and water washes through easily.

Bone Meal Good

A little bone meal is good in the basket, but blood and bone is not advised because if any of the blood is left in lumps it will sour. Then the soil must be packed very tightly and of a uniform firmness so it will not sift through the moss. The top should be depressed a bit. Fertilizer is most easily and effectively applied in a liquid form.

The typical Spanish home has no place for hanging baskets at present, Mr. Robinson pointed out. There is a need of an architecturally adapted pergola with lath for this type of home. Until this is adopted, the kind of a garden that is cool and sought out on hot summer days—yes, even March days—is hardly possible.

The cause of the garden to be lived in and loved—could not have a more earnest exponent than Mr. Robinson. Nor could a better example of its success be found than his truly wonderful lathed garden.—San Diego Union.

A GARDEN OF DISTINCTION

By Alice Mary Greer

Peeping between gnarled old trees upon the sparkling blue of Mission Bay, dipping its very toes into the waters and sands of the deep, guarding its approach by a famous avenue of sentinel-like fan palms, there lies a garden which breathes of peace and goodwill. It is a garden in which the plants express contentment, ease and natural behavior. They do not cry, "We have been groomed for company. We have on our holiday attire and are bearing ourselves according to the best of our training." No. Rather do they say, "How good it is to live! Oh, the mere joy of just being natural!" Such is the garden of Mrs. Fred Scripps at Braemar.

Mrs. Scripps is a real genius in bringing into her gardens that expression of her own personality and at the same time so assembling the various attributes of home and garden that there is therein a universal appeal to every visitor who lingers and relaxes within its bounds. I say bounds, and yet one feels when within the grounds that there are no confines, just as one feels when roaming the hills and wilds, that there are no barriers hemming us in and no artificial obstructions between us and nature. We may wander at will down the many inviting paths, to find at every turn something new and interesting. Perhaps it is a picturesque log cabin housing an old ox yoke. Perhaps it is a little colonial cottage furnished with early American handwrought pieces, or it may be the family lodge separated from the main home yet connected by a curved pergola, just now draped by a magnificent wisteria; yet again, it may be that we find ourselves entering one of the two lath houses, where are glorious tulips, begonias, ferns and other exotics. We are sure to find ourselves in a wide patio covered by a vine entangled pergola, where are chairs bidding us rest and partake of punch while we admire the many potted plants, the collection of colored jars and hanging baskets.

If we desire to be in the open sunlight, we wander to the rose gardens. Here, indeed, the roses fairly outdo themselves in quality and profusion of bloom. Perhaps the heavy layer of fertilizer at their feet might tell a secret. Flanking the rose garden at the back, a tiny stream lazily trickles along, here and there spanned by a rustic bridge and giving the correct setting for the natural beds of little wildlings. Mrs. Scripps knows so well how to use the wild linnaria. She has it in large beds in the open and in the shade. One lovely effect is worked out by a large bed of these in juxtaposition with blue forget-me-nots. The hazy blues and violets are lovely together. The little perrenial stocks which are used in great profusion along the borders, are very pleasing.

In addition to its other charms, Braemar has grasped the advantages of its beach. The near shore has been dredged. An inviting pier beckons us to come out for a sail or swim. Gay beach umbrellas, children's beach shovels and pails fairly lure the little folks. But, best of all there, beached on the white, clean sands is a model of an old Spanish galleon. Yes, the very blues, yellows and reds of the original, flash against the blues of the bay and greens of the trees in the gardens. Best of all, the proportions of the ship allow us to board it.

Is it small wonder that Easter Sunday was made the brighter for the many hundred members of the Floral Association and their friends, who partook of Mrs. Scripps' hospitality? Each visitor must have left with a feeling in his heart expressed by the old English quotation posted over the lodge door at Braemar, "Sir, ye are welcome to this house."

NEW ZEALAND PLANTS AND TREES

(Continued from Page 7)

lonias but there is room for many more. These Islands are the natural habitat of some rare and beautiful plants. One of these, Pleurophylum Speciosum, is most impressive, the leaves are often 18 inches long by 12 inches wide, very thick and deeply furrowed, of a rich shade of green, covered underneath with

long soft hairs and bristly ones on the upper surface; the flower stalk grows as high as three feet, carrying the flower heads well above the leaves, while flowers resemble a large daisy with pink flowers and rich purple centers. In the Chatham Islands is found the finest of New Zealand geraniums, Geraniums Traversii; the leaves are a beautiful silvery grey, flowers are pink and white and an inch across.

These Islands are also the home of a forget-me-not of magnificent size, quite different from the one we are familiar with in our gardens. This plant, Myosotidium nobile, is the only species of its genus. The leaves, which spring from the root stock, are thick and fleshy, 9 inches to 12 inches long and 10 inches wide, shiny and scored with very thick and prominent veins. The flower stalk is two feet high, the center of the individual flower is a bright blue with white margin. Each flower is an inch across and these are in clusters at the top of the stalk. It is usually found on sandy ground near the Sea. It is a plant that takes kindly to cultivation in gardens when it always attracts attention. There are many other species of forget-me-nots in New Zealand, but the color of the flowers is not always blue, mostly white and yellow—although there is a very beautiful blue one on the Auckland Islands—Myosotis Capitata.

The Veronicas are perhaps the most important of all the native shrubs for garden purposes. The genus contains at least a hundred species. The plants vary greatly in size from low growing mats suitable for rock gardens, whipcords that are excellent for small spaces and windy positions in gardens, up through various heights. V. salicifolia is the most widely distributed of all the Veronicas; it will grow to a height of 25 feet with a trunk 6 to 8 inches thick. The flowers are usually a rich purple, fading out to lilac. V. Benthami is one of the most beautiful and distinct of the genus, with flowers a lovely blue. It does not occur on the mainland but is an inhabitant of several of the outlying Subantarctic Islands.

New Zealand is rich in shrubs and trees as well as plants. The Olearias begin to flower in October, and this genus contains some very fine shrubs or small trees. Some are so profuse in flowering that the flowers completely cover the shrub. Olearia ilicifolia is the native holly—and is very popular as a hedge plant, as it stands clipping. Olearia Augustifolia or Daisy tree, a handsome and bushy tree or shrub 6 to 18 feet high. The different varieties of Escallonias, notably Macrantha and Ingramii, are dense growing—and clip well—one can have white, pink or red flowers in the Escallonias.

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street *San Diego*

July is the coldest month of the year, but one has to go to the South Island to see the ground crust over with frost. Fuchsia excorticala, out of some sixty species of this genus fifty-seven are natives of the American Continent while the remaining three are found in New Zealand. This one is the largest, growing to a height of 40 feet with a trunk 6 to 12 inches in diameter; the bark is light brown, thin and papery which it sheds from time to time.

In October the Clematis comes into flower. There is no plant in these Islands which for gracefulness can equal Clematis indivisa, with its mantle of white bloom it overtops some tree or shrub and clothes it with a new glory. In the "Bush" it makes great sheets and drifts of white on the branches and tops of trees, by reason of the dark green background of the Bush, which in the case of the Clematis is usually the beech trees, with their glossy dark green leaves the white flowers by contrast seem to be a perfect white. It climbs high up into the trees, the flowers vary in size from 2 to 3 inches across; this Clematis has the largest flowers of any of the family in the

Dominion. C. Colensoi comes into flower in the spring and has yellow blossoms. Another species of clematis has no leaves in its adult form—this C. afoliata—in its youth it has a few small trifoliolate leaves. The flowers are purplish, very fragrant, and only half an inch across.

Loeanthus Colensoi, the scarlet flowered mistletoe, is a parasite, usually found on the beech trees. The scarlet flowers are about an inch long and present a glorious sight in the beech trees. It bears a large orange yellow berry.

The mountain robbonwood Gaya Lyalli flowers in January, in midsummer; it is usually found in the valleys and lower mountain slopes and is deciduous for a short period during the winter. The flowers are in large clusters along the branches like cherry trees but the individual blossom is larger. The leaves are from three to four inches long, and turn yellow in the autumn.

Kowhai, or Sophora tetraptera, with its round head of golden yellow flowers, softened by graceful fern-like foliage, is a beautiful sight. It is a tree 15 to 30 feet high and invariably grows in such a position that it can overtop all other shrubs in its immediate surroundings and thus presents itself in all its regal beauty.

The New Zealand Honeysuckle, Knightia excelsa, is a very handsome tree from 50 to 80 feet high, with flowers not unlike a dark brown velvet bottle brush, each flower is a narrow tube an inch and a quarter long. The bud in opening goes through three stages; first it opens at the top slightly; then it opens a little farther showing it to be four separate segments and then after two or three days bursts entirely open. The timber of this tree is strong and ornamental.

Perhaps the most gorgeous of all the flowering trees is Metrosideros tomentosa, known in these Islands as the Rota or Christmas tree, as it is at the height of its beauty at Christmas time. It attains a height of seventy feet with wide-spreading branches. The upper surface of the leaves are dark green, the under side being covered with white down. This tree is frequently found along the shore of the beautiful lakes and its crimson flowers stand out boldly against the dark green background of the leaves.

New Zealand is the land of ferns. The fern leaf is the national emblem. There are ferns of every size and form of leaf, from those that will stand strong winds and parching sun to those that love the moisture, shelter and shade of the bush. (The tree ferns tower above the others, their beautiful widespread fronds of feathery green rising tier upon tier, on the hillside and through the valleys and bush tracks. Fully one hundred and forty varieties of ferns grow wild in these Islands. There are the climbing ferns that live high up in the trees, running over the branches; others only a few inches high, and mosses a foot high in which one sinks as he makes his way through the bush.

WEATHER DURING APRIL

By Dean Blake, Waether Bureau

April is a month of showers in San Diego as it is elsewhere. The average precipitation is considerably less than an inch, and, with the exception of 1926, when the monthly total was 5.37 inches, and a new record was established, there has never been a greater amount than three inches. Five days only may be expected with measurable rain.

Although the temperature continues its seasonal upward march, April usually inaugurates our summer cloudiness, which consists of low lying clouds caused by higher temperatures over the regions east of the mountains. Warmer weather over the interior results in reduced barometric pressure, and causes an indraught of moist, cooled air from the ocean. An occasional land breeze that is heated dynamically will raise the temperature above 80 degrees or even 90 degrees, but their appearance is rare, and many Aprils pass without a reading above 70 degrees or below 50 degrees.

Wind storms and blustery days are practically unknown at this season of the year. The average sunshine is 69 per cent of the possible. The relative humidity averages 82 per cent in the morning and 68 per cent in the evening.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GARDENING

A New Book for Amateur Gardeners
By Edna B. Trask

Describes in simple language, month by month, **What to Plant, When to Plant and How to Plant.**

Cloth Bound, $1.25 per copy

On Sale at

HUTTON'S BOOK STORE, SAN DIEGO

Or by the Author

1202 North Holliston Avenue, Pasadena, California

VARIOUS WAYS OF PROPAGATING PLANTS

By Eva Kenworthy Gray

Bailey Balfour remarks that plants grown from a leaf taken near the flowering region of a begonia, for example, will bloom more quickly than one obtained elsewhere.

Certain Cotyledons (Echeverias) which do not propagate rapidly enough from offsets, may be grown from leaf cuttings set very shallow in sand and kept rather dry. Sansevera leaves are cut in 3 inch pieces and allowed to dry for a few days, then placed perpendicularly in sand where, if not overwatered, start plants nicely.

Sanseveria Zeylanica var. Laurentii has green leaves variegated with white. It does not produce its white stripes from leaf cuttings and must be started from division.

Chinese Layering is accomplished by splitting a flower pot and placing around the branch to be rooted. An incision is made in the stalk, placing a match in the cut to keep it open, and wet sphagnum moss bound around the stalk and the two pieces of pot tied securely around the moss. Soil also can be used with the moss but it must be kept wet.

This method is used to root Ardesias, Camellias, Crotons, etc.

Mound layering can be used on some plants by building up a mound of soil around the roots. Many of the lower branches will send out roots and then can be cut off. Spireas, Hydrangeas, Clematis, and Syringas are rooted in this way. Many other vines, too, can be rooted by this method.

Propagation of ferns is from bulblets and sports. Those having plantlets starting on a frond are: Asplenium Bulbiferum, Gynnogramma, Cystoperis bulbiferum and Polystichum angulare var. prolifera.

Pteris Doryopteris palmata produces little plants at the root of the frond.

From top layers Camptosorus rhizophyllus, commonly known as the "Walking fern," Asplenium obenoides and A. pinnatifidum, Adiantum caudatu and Edgworthi. The tips of the fronds are pinned down to the soil where they root readily.

Propagation from tubers: Nephrolepis exaltataver tuberosa produces beneath the soil tubers which may be used to increase new plants.

The Tree ferns Alsophila and Cyathea may be propagated by Chinese layering.

Bryophyllum and some of the Senecios and Kalanchoes produce small plantlets around the margins of the leaf. These dropping down into suitable soil will take root for an individual plant.

Kalanchoe tubaflora and K. Daigremontiana will both produce small plantlets on their leaf margins.

THE HERB GARDEN

By Frances A. Bardswell.

Second Edition, Edited by E. T. Ellis, F. R. H. S. (A. & C. Black, Ltd., London, 1930; $3.00).

We can only be grateful to editor and publishers alike for giving us this beautiful new edition of a very captivating book. The homely and the quaint must ever have their following from among those of us who enjoy sentiment and old-time lore, and not less surely when as with the herbs there is such a spicy accompaniment of fragrance and tastiness. This book deals more particularly with the care of herbs and the advantage which may be taken of their quiet beauty to make pleasanter some rustic garden corner. Yet what are such nooks to signify to us without some reminder of ancient brewings, some haunting breath of long unfolded damask in the highboy drawer, some hint of savory stewings too long left untasted in a more sophisticated and but doubtfully happier age . . . a brace of teal, a thumping goose . . .

And all this is here, though formal recipes are shunned and it is the modern growing and modern utility of these old-time plants which finds emphasis here rather than an anthology of the past. Mint, pot-marigold, rosemary, lavender, balm,—may their tribe increase, and may they, like other symbols of peace, dignity, and unpretentious worth, never perish from among us.

The numerous colored illustrations are very pleasing, and the typography and beautiful binding quite joyous to survey. The book is obtainable from the Macmillan Company.

401 West Washington

DEWEY KELLY

Hillcrest 4555

"GROWING PLANTS"

Palms, Trees, Shrubs, Vines,
Leaf-mould, Top Soil, Fertilizer

DUNNING-MILLAR, INC.

SEEDS - BIRDS - SUPPLIES - ACCESSORIES

INSECTICIDES

See us for Insecticides and Spray Equipment. A Complete Line.

909 6th St. **PHONE, FRANKLIN 5387** **624 E St.**

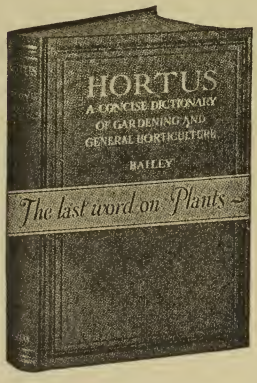
McKELVEY'S
ELITE PRINTING CO.

Commercial Printing

Phone Main 3793 - 851-853 Second St., San Diego

The last word on plants is—

HORTUS



A Concise Dictionary of Gardening, General Horticulture and Cultivated Plants in North America.

By L. H. and E. Z. Bailey

A dictionary in the true sense of the word, with essential information on all of the 22,000 genera, species and varieties of ornamental, fruit, and vegetable plants in cultivation in North America today.

You only need to know common plant names to use it for these are used throughout and cross-referenced to botanical terms.

Authorities say:

"Such a book has a thousand uses." "I do not see how the plantsman can do without it."

Just Published

652 pages; 6¾x10 inches; 35 illus.; fabrikoid; $10.00 postpaid from—

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASS'N.

P. O. Box 323,
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Beautiful Reproductions of Old Patterns in

Hand Wrought Silver and Pewter

by Poter Blanchard

are regularly kept in stock, and specially designed pieces can be made without extra charge.

A Gift from Taylor's --is a Gift Indeed--

"Agents Since 1928"

Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave. Hotel del Coronado
CORONADO

Planting time for deciduous trees and shrubs. The ornamental peaches red, pink and white. Figs and fruit trees. Also roses.

MISS. K. O. SESSIONS
2590 GRAND AVENUE,
PACIFIC BEACH

Phones:
MAIN 5652--Pacific Beach 607

Do You Grow Roses?

Here is the latest practical information

HOW TO GROW ROSES

By Pyle, McFarland and Stevens

Every step in growing roses successfully is made clear in this new "how-to-do-it" book. It answers every possible question and gives you the cream of three famous growers' lifetime experience.

The 138 illustrations are the most complete and beautiful in any rose book. 80 of them show actual growing operations; 45 others show leading varieties in full natural colors.

$2.00 *from*

San Diego Floral Association
P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Calif.